

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 11.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850.

Number 29

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office on Water Street, Up Stairs, next door to the Glasgow House.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the end of the year, 3 00
CLUBS.
5 copies 1 year in advance, 9 00
10 " " " " " " " " 15 00
20 " " " " " " " " 25 00
25 " " " " " " " " 28 00
30 " " " " " " " " 30 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, (12 lines or less) One Dollar for the first, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Liberal deductions made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Of every description, executed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.
JUSTICES' BLANKS AND BLANK DEEDS, Neatly executed, kept constantly on hand, and for sale low.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets. N. York Tribune buildings.
Fayette—Andrew J. Herndon.
Huntville—W. R. Samuel.
Bloomington—Thomas G. Sharp.
Linneus—H. WILKINSON.
Cambridge—JOHN H. GROVE.

F. W. DIGGES & Co.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS
(Corner Market and 1st street.)
GLASGOW, MO.

B. H. SMITH,
Attorney at Law,
TRENTON, GRUNDY Co. Mo.
WILL promptly attend to all business, entrusted to his care, in the Courts of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. No 13.

G. H. Burchhardt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Huntville, Mo.
Will practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adair and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.
Office in the 2d story above McCampbell & Coates' store. oct24-34.

ROBT. T. PREWITT, JNO. W. HENRY.
Prewitt & Henry.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fayette, Mo.
Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the counties adjoining. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Office in Crigger's frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.
Nov. 15, 1849—y.

Charles B. Fallenstein,
GLASGOW, MO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
BONNETS AND INDIA RUBBER
GOODS, HARDWARE, CARPETS,
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.
26 Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

St. Louis Millinery Rooms,
62, Market Street, Up Stairs,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
SLOPER & RIMMER, Importers and dealers of French Millinery, would respectfully inform the Ladies, they are prepared to offer any article in their line at the lowest possible prices, and of the latest and most approved styles, being in receipt of patterns monthly.
The greatest attention is paid to written orders, that persons at a distance may feel perfect confidence in sending to their House.
Straws and Leghorns cleaned, dyed and altered, and every article of mourning goods supplied at the shortest notice.
St. Louis, August 23, 1849.—25—9m

Livery stable.
NEW ADMINISTRATION.
EMERSON & HANDLEY would respectfully inform the public that they have purchased of the Messrs. ANNOT their entire establishment, and are now prepared to accommodate both citizens and strangers, with every description of vehicle, and good saddle horses, at a moment's notice.
The additions we are making in new carriages, buggies, and fine horses, (none other kept) will enable us to furnish "turn outs," equal in style and comfort to any establishment in the State. We are also prepared, at all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and to convey steamboat passengers to any point they may desire to go.
By strict attention to the wants of the community, and a fixed determination to deserve the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel assured that our efforts to please, will be appreciated by a generous community.
A Hearse and Carriages will at all times be in readiness to attend funerals, either in the City or country.
Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849.—37-1y.

JOHN W. LUKK, JOHN JENNINGS.
LUKE & JENNINGS.
PRODUCE BROKERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Between Vine street and Washington Avenue.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. ROE & KRECHTAV, St. Louis.
" J & E. WALSH, " "
" CHOUTEAU & VALLE, " "
" HANENKAMP & Co., Glasgow.
" J. W. HARRIS & Co., Glasgow.
" PERRY & BARTHOLOMEW, St. Louis, Jan 17, 1850.—1y—

THE TIMES

V. B. Palmer's Business Men's Almanac for 1851.—We are indebted to the publisher for a copy of this truly valuable and interesting work. In addition to the usual astronomical calculations, it will be found replete with information respecting Banks, Canals, Rail-roads, Routes of Travel, Imports, Exports, Revenue, Trade, Industry, Manufactures, Agriculture, &c &c. It is believed that no other Almanac containing so large an amount of matter which business men require for daily reference, can be obtained for anything like the price asked for this.

Terms.—Single copies 12 1-2 cents; \$1 per dozen—\$7 per hundred. Address V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, N. Y.

GODEY, for October, is already on our table, filled to overflowing with articles from the best authors, and embellishments from the most eminent artists. The November No. promises to be one of the rarest publications of the day.

The Book and Arthur's Home Gazette, or the Times, can be had one year for \$4. We are authorized to act as Agent, and have ordered a number of copies for our subscribers, during the past year.

EXECUTION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

The following details are from the Herald.

About three hundred were admitted to the jail yard; and the house tops and windows adjoining the jail, were crowded with people, including many ladies.

The seats near the jail were also crowded, but not densely. At 9 o'clock the last religious services were commenced by Dr. Putnam, consisting of a fervent prayer.

About 20 minutes past 9, the prisoner was brought out to die. After a prayer, the prisoner's arms were pinioned, and with a firm step he marched to the gallows, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Putnam. His face was as fleshy as when he was arrested, though of a deathly pallor. His look was that of one who had committed a deadly sin, and was about to pay for it with his life. While the Sheriff was reading the death warrant, the criminal was conversing with Dr. Putnam, apparently with great earnestness; at the conclusion, he shook hands and parted with Dr. P. His legs were then pinioned, and the rope placed about his neck, which caused his face to flush, and there were evident signs of suppressed powerful feelings—the black cap was then placed over his head, and the sheriff proclaimed with a loud voice that he was about to do execution on the body of John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. This announcement of the approach of death caused no movement of the body of the prisoner, whose face was hid from view. The spring was touched, and with a fall of nearly eight feet, the murderer of Dr. Parkman was launched into eternity. He died, apparently, with scarcely a struggle, and his body, after remaining suspended for nearly half an hour, was taken down and examined; life was found to be extinct, and it was placed in a jail coffin, for transmission to Cambridge.

As yet no confession has been put forth; but something is undoubtedly yet to come. He wrote one letter this morning, and in a conversation last night, remarked that the matter was with his spiritual and legal advisers. The scenes outside of the yard, were, as usual, quite disreputable.—Sounds of money were heard, and considerable sums were paid to see the sight, and planks were placed on the roofs of houses to accommodate the crowd. Many climbed up spouts to the roof tops at the hazard of their lives. Houses, which had been shut up, were forcibly entered by false keys. About 500 women and children witnessed the execution from house-tops; many of quite tender age. He was only on the scaffold, after being hung, about ten minutes.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOR THE ST. LOUIS PRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Houston gave notice that on Monday he desired to make a personal explanation in relation to the Wallace letter.

The bounty land bill was then taken up.

Mr. Seward offered an amendment extending the bill to mariners. Adopted.

Mr. Walker moved that the bounty land warrants shall not be assignable in any case whatever.

After some debate, without definite action thereon, the bill was laid over.

After action on several bills, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The amendment of the Senate to the Post Office bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The report of the select committee on the conduct of Secretary Ewing was considered, and the report and resolution were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vinton gave notice that he would move for a recommitment of said report and resolutions.

After the refusal of the House yesterday to engross the Texas boundary bill, Mr. Howard moved a reconsideration, which the chair decided out of order, and to-day the speaker announced that an appeal from this decision was pending. After some remarks by Mr. Howard, in explanation, he called for the previous question which was carried by yeas 102, nays 56.

The question then occurred, "Shall the decision of the speaker stand as the judgement of the House?" The Speaker's decision was not sustained—yeas 83, nays 120.

The Texas boundary bill, as amended by Mr. Boyd, was then ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, by yeas 108, nays 98.

[The scene in the House at the time of voting was all excitement, and much confusion prevailed. The galleries and lobbies were filled with anxious spectators. When the clerk began to call the roll all was quiet. The call being continued, each proceeding was anxiously watched, and when Mr. Howard, of Texas was called and he voted aye, applause resounded, which was quickly silenced. But few members were in their seats, many having passed to the area in front of the clerk's desk. Great confusion prevailed the whole time.—The speaker exerted himself to restore quiet, and when he announced the result, yeas 108, nays 98, clapping of hands and stamping of feet resounded from the galleries and lobbies, with applause from members on the floor.—Cries of "order," were heard from all parts of the House.]

The excitement having subsided, the Speaker said the question was on the third reading of the bill, when Mr. Burt moved to lay it on the table, which was lost, by yeas 97, nays 108.

The bill was then passed, by yeas 107, nays 97, and immediately after amending the title, the House adjourned, at 3 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson continued his speech in support of the majority report of the investigation of the conduct of the Secretary of the Interior, Thomas Ewing, and during the speech his remarks were very severe. Mr. Vinton followed in reply, until the morning hour expired, when Mr. Robinson moved that the House proceed to take up the business on the Speaker's table, which was agreed to.

The Chair announced the first bill in order, to be the West Point appropriation bill. Mr. Bayly proceeded to explain the Senate's amendment to said bill. It was referred to the committee of the Whole.

The Senate bill establishing the State government of California, was taken up.

Mr. Boyd moved to amend by adding the bill for Utah.

Mr. Vinton rose to a point of order. The Speaker decided Mr. Boyd's motion to be in order.

Mr. Vinton appealed from the decision of the Chair, and demanded the yeas and nays.

The question was put, "Shall the Chair be Sustained?" Lost—yeas 86, nays 116.

Mr. Boyd's amendment was then declared out of order.

After further attempts to amend the Senate bill for the admission of California, without success, it was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 151, nays 57.—The bill was then passed—yeas 150, nays 56.

The House then went into committee of the Whole, and took up the Senate bill forming a territorial government for Utah. Attempts were made to insert the Wilmot Proviso, which failed.

Mr. Stevens then moved to strike out the amendment providing that when said territory shall apply for admission as a State, she shall be admitted with or without slavery.

The motion was lost—yeas 59, nays 85.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to amend the bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, when it was passed—yeas 97, nays 85.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9th, 7 P. M.

SENATE.—The Texas and New Mexico Omnibus bill was received from the House.

Pending the morning business Douglas asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the Texas bill for the purpose of considering the House amendments.

Mr. Turney objected, and the bill was not taken up.

Subsequently, after the morning's business had been disposed of, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Douglas stated that the amendments of the House were the Senate's, and not the Mexico bill, with these lines added "providing that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except upon judgement of his peers." It was moved to amend by substituting "person" for "citizen" and "due course of the law" for judgement of his peers.

Mr. Chase moved that the rejected amendments of the House be then concurred in—yeas 30, nays 10.

Ayes—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bright, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Hamlin, Seward, Upham, Winthrop.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

HOUSE.—Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, asked leave to introduce a resolution that Congress adjourn on the 23d inst. Objection being made, he moved an amendment so as to adjourn this day week, Sept. 15th.

Mr. Hubbard moved to amend so as to adjourn this day three weeks, September 30th.

The yeas and nays were ordered on this amendment and agreed to—yeas 114, nays 67.

The resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas 117, nays 71. So the House agreed to adjourn three weeks from to-day.

The Speaker called the bill for the admission of California.

Mr. Littlefield asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session from this day fortnight.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from James Wilson, resigning his seat as a member from the Third District of New Hampshire, saying he intended to proceed to California.

On motion Mr. Tuck, it was resolved that the Governor of New Hampshire be informed of the vacancy thus created.

Mr. Olds offered an amendment, that the Senators and Representatives from California should receive the same mileage as the Delegate from Oregon.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, opposed, because, he said, it proposed to change an existing law.

Mr. Carter supported the amendment.

Mr. Venable raised a constitutional objection, that there was no State Government or Legislature in California to prescribe time, place or manner of holding the election at the time Representatives were elected as required by the Constitution.

Mr. Schenck referred to the case of Texas.

Mr. Venable did not consider the case analogous.

An amendment to Mr. Olds' amendment was reported, appropriating \$50,000 for new books for the one hundred and thirty new members.

Mr. Olds' amendment was adopted, with further amendments, that Babbitt and Smith, late claimants for seats in the House of New Mexico and Utah, be allowed per diem of \$5 from the time of their arrival in Washington till their claims were rejected, and that they be allowed \$2 per day for their mileage. Thus amended, the bill was subsequently reported to the House, and the vote on its passage was yeas 78, nays 77. The Speaker voted in the negative, thus making a tie, and the bill was rejected.

Amendments to the Military Academy bill were reported from the committee, but not acted on.

House adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Daniel D. Barnard, Minister to Prussia.

John S. Gallagher, Third Auditor.

William Irvine, Marshal of Western District of Pennsylvania.

Wm. Strong, Judge of Supreme Court of Oregon.

Consuls—Lorenzo Draper, to Havre; Edward King, Rio Janeiro; Ralph King, Bremer; Wm. R. Hayes, Bardadoes; John L. Hodge, Marcellus; Benj. H. Norton, Nova Scotia; Albert Larges, Amsterdam.

THE WHIGS—QUESTION OF SLAVERY—COL. BENTON.

Of late, we have had much talk of coalitions between the "leading whigs" and the anti-Benton Democrats—bargains and sales—dishonorable conspiracies by which the offices of the State are to be divided between these parties.

The argument is, that although the whigs of Missouri previous to the election, utterly refused all "entangling alliances" with either faction of the enemy, they are now on trading terms, because, contrary to their expectations, they have not a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Not having the numerical force in that body to carry their measures and to elect their men, especially in the event of an union of the two fragments of the Democracy, it is given out in several quarters that they are willing to coalesce with the anties, and thus secure the defeat of Col. Benton, and the enjoyment of the "loaves and fishes" generally. That, indeed, the "bargain and sale" is already consummated, and that by virtue of its provisions the Whig party of the State, with all its appurtenances, has been transferred in fee simple to the anti-Benton Democrats!

Of course this is all gammon. No one, in the first place, has the right, or dare usurp it, of selling out the Whig party. In the next place, the Whigs of the State, have fought and conquered on their own ground, intend firmly to maintain their independent position, and to engage in no humiliating and ignominious "bargains" with either the Benton or anti-Benton Democrats.

They utterly scout the idea of a corrupt conjunction with the enemy for the paltry consideration of a few offices at Jefferson City, or elsewhere.—Hence, if we know anything of Whig sentiments in the State, they would not endorse the wisdom of this suggestion from the Liberty Tribune:

"It is due, however, to our readers, that we declare our unalterable opposition to Benton, and hence, could our advice govern, we would recommend the Whigs, rather than see Benton elected, to unite with the Anties, and elect such a Democrat as James S. Green."

True, the whigs are opposed to Col. Benton—ever have been opposed to him; and, at the next election would be pleased beyond measure to elect a true

Whig in his place. But because they are hostile to Benton, and seek his overthrow for United States Senator, is that any reason why they should vote for anybody to defeat him? Is that any reason why they should rally under the flag of James S. Green, C. F. Jackson, Austin A. King, or any other Democrat, to defeat him? Is that any reason why they should make any sacrifice, even if it be their political identity and integrity—is that any reason why, to effect his discomfiture, they should entangle themselves in the network of inconvenient and degrading coalitions?

The whigs of Missouri are opposed both to Benton and Green, and will vote for neither of them.

Why, in the third district, the Whigs have recently succeeded in defeating Green, for a seat in the lower House of Congress, and would it not be a beautiful commentary on their fidelity and consistency, were they now to turn around and elect him to the Senate?—No! The Whigs have principles and men of their own to support.

The Jefferson Metropolitan, an organ of the Anties, in commenting on the Tribune article, says:

"While we agree with the Tribune, as far as it goes, it does not, we think, go far enough. Would it go for Mr. Green, or for such a democrat as he is, not only in preference to Mr. Benton, but in preference to any Whig who may entertain the same sentiments in relation to the question of slavery and the powers of Congress? That's the question, and the Whigs ought not to dodge it. Let us leave men out of view, by whatever name they may be called, and go for principles. If we are opposed to Benton's principles, and determined to put him down for that reason, what consistency, aye, what sense or propriety would there be, in electing a man in his place—whether Whig or Democrat—of the same principles?—We can see none. For our part, other things being equal, we would prefer the election of a sound Democrat to the United States Senate, in the place of Mr. Benton. This we have no wish to disguise; but while this is true, we say with all candor and frankness, give us such a Whig as Geyer, Goode or Clark, in preference to any free-soiler or abolitionist in the Democratic ranks. Will the whigs meet us on these grounds? Will they, if it should become necessary, vote for a sound democrat, in preference to a free soil whig?"

This is an extraordinary proposition. It develops the fact that the Metropolitan folks, and perhaps all the Locofocos in that interest, are ready and willing for a "trade." Knowing them to be great cheats, the whigs will have nothing to do with them in a "business transaction" of this nature. As sure as they did, they would be jockeyed—deceived—humbugged.

But this paragraph invites comment in another form. It seeks to thrust into the whig ranks a new test—of one pretty extensively played in some quarters, but with but poor success. It seeks to make the whig party un-whig itself by the enforcement of immaterial issues. It seeks to distract us by a fire-brand. The Metropolitan having had its own tail bobbed, like the fox in the fable, would now curtail the Whig party "and the rest of mankind." This object, so near the heart of the Democrats, can not be attained. The whigs are against all new tests—all abstractions—all false issues—all fire brands charged with mischief without any practical good.

On the subject of the Senatorial canvass we conceive this to be the Whig platform:

1. A Whig candidate for United States Senator.

2. Indifference touching his opinions about the power of Congress over the Territories: un-willingness to un-whig him for these opinions, be they in affirmation or denial; and alike unwillingness to be unwhigged by him for any entertained by us on the subject.

3. Opposition to a test on the subject of the question of power, and opposition to the candidate who would make it a test or a vital question.

4. No "entangling alliances" with the enemy.

Standing on this platform, broad

enough and patriotic enough for the whole Whig Party—a platform on which Darby, Miller and Porter fought and won brilliant Congressional honors at the recent election, the Whig Party would not support a Democrat "in preference to any whig" who concedes the power of Congress.

A WHIG OF THE INTERIOR.

LOAFERS AND SPUNGERS.

What ought to be done with such characters as are mentioned in the communication below? Such men have no conscience, and nothing short of a kick will do them any good:—

DEAR GREEN:—Will you be kind enough in your next issue, to tell the

Loafing gents of this Town to subscribe for a paper and not be ready to grab the paper as soon as it touches the counter. I have recently been

very much annoyed by these spungers, and even now, while I am penning this, a spunger is busily reading the Times of to-day—I hope when he gets through, I may have the exact chance at it; but if I don't right keen some other Loafer and non-subscriber will be in ahead of me. This is the case with all my

papers, there are always ready when the mail comes in enough to read, who are too stingy to pay for a paper, and who read first; if they would only let the owner read first it would not be half so bad. A SUBSCRIBER.

September 12, 1850.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CHEROKEE.

New York, Sept. 6.

The Cherokee has arrived from Chagres; she brought \$1,500,000 as freight, and \$100,000 in the hands of passengers. The Georgia has also arrived from Havana. The Cherokee left Chagres on the 26th ult., and Kingston 30th. Among her special list account are the following consignees: Adams & Co., \$300,000; Hoge & Co., \$93,542; Beebe, Ludlow & Co., \$86,000; Howland & Aspinwall, \$93,000; Harnden & Co., \$15,000; Livingston, Wells & Co., \$100,000.

Annexed are some additional names of persons who died on the steamer Panama: Wm. A. Holt, of Shullsburgh, Wisconsin; A. Dunn, of Michigan, W. T. Noble, Ia., J. Parker, Pittsburgh; J. North, Plymouth, Ohio; C. G. Shaw, Toledo, Ohio; and T. Ester, Geneva, N. Y. We are indebted to the kindness of the pursur of the Cherokee for the above names. In a note he says: "She touched at Acapulco, and while there some of her passengers caught the Cholera; which was raging to a small extent; the day after she left Acapulco, the disease broke out, and about forty had died; about twenty from on board were buried at the Isthmus. I would inform those whose friends are advertised as leaving Panama, and who have not arrived in N. York, that many persons, after purchasing tickets, had concluded not to go by her, and have sold their tickets to others, without transferring them, and of course their names appeared on the travellers' list."

The steamer Georgia brings the mails brought down by the Panama, with over one hundred passengers, and large freights from Havana.

Great numbers are coming down from the rivers, for the purpose of returning home, many of them in a destitute condition; most of them have barely made enough to pay their expenses; and many have been driven from the mines in consequence of the frequent murders. Over one hundred Mexicans were landed at Acapulco by the Panama, who were compelled to leave. San Francisco was recovering very fast from the effects of the fire; new and elegant buildings were going up in every direction.

John Stag, from German Flats, Herkimer Co. N. Y., a passenger on board the Georgia, died on the 20th of August, of Cholera Morbus; he came down on a sail ship from San Francisco to Panama on his return to his family, and had collected a small amount of money, which is in the hands of the Captain.

Everything was quiet at Havana; troops were coming from Spain, and in a short time the force on the Island will amount to 30,000.